the ground with their beaks, thus exposing whatever food items they were seeking. When the birds flew off at my approaeh I examined the disturbed ground and found several native snails. Some of the snails were alive with the shell eomplete, others had holes in the shells, obviously made by the feeding birds, and in others the shells were fraetured. The shells were brown in eolour and about ¾ in. in length. I eolleeted a number of undamaged speeimens, whieh were later identified by Mr. A. R. Main as *Bothriembryon balteolus.*

Residents in the distriet told me that when there is a "plague" of these snails the Squeakers are about in large numbers.

Major H. M. Whittell *(W.A. Nat.,* vol. 3, 1952, p. 79) has reprodueed field notes by the late S. W. Jaekson, deseribing the feeding by Squeakers on tree-frequenting *Bothriembryon* in the karri forests of the South-west.

—K. G. BULLER, W.A. Museum, Perth.

An Extension of Range of the Western Tiger Snake.—The generally aeeepted distribution range of the Western Tiger Snake *(Notoehis scutatus occidentalis* Glauert) in this State is the South-west, as far north as the Moore River. I was surprised, therefore, to kill a speeimen of this form in the vieinity of a large dam at Nangetty Station, 16 miles north of Mingenew, on September 19, 1953.

The eolour of the reptile was blue-blaek above and pale beneath. It measured about 4 ft. 6 in. in length and was at first mistaken for a Mulga Snake *(Pseudechis australis* (Gray)). On being disturbed, however, it showed the eharaeteristie aggressiveness of the Tiger Snake and flattened its neek when rearing to strike.

Unfortunately no faeilities were available for preserving the snake but a eareful examination was made of the sub-eaudal seales, all of whieh were eomplete. This feature separates the Tiger Snake from the Mulga Snake (whieh has the terminal sub-eaudals divided) and from the various forms of the Dugite or Brown Snake *(Demansia nuchalis)* (in whieh the anal and all the sub-eaudals are divided).

—C. F. H. JENKINS, Agrieultural Department, Perth.

Fresh-water Polyzoa from Western Australia.—E. J. Goddard ("Australian fresh-water Polyzoa," *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.,* vol. 34, 1909, pp. 487-496) listed genera and deseribed new speeies of Polyzoa eolleeted in Australia. Of the speeies listed by him *Plumatella repens* van Beneden had a eosmopolitan distribution. This wide range is presumably aehieved by the aerial dispersal of the drought-resistant statoblasts.

The distribution listed by Goddard was extended by V. V. Hickman and E. O. G. Seott ("The oeeurrenee of the fresh-water